

HIV/AIDS Profile: Djibouti

Demographic Indicators

Population (1,000s)	451	Growth Rate (%)	1.4
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)		Life Expectancy	
Both Sexes	103	Both Sexes	51
Male	111	Male	49
Female	95	Female	53
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	41	Crude Death Rate (per 1,000)	15
Percent Urban	83	Total Fertility Rate	5.8
Note: Above indicators are for 2000.			

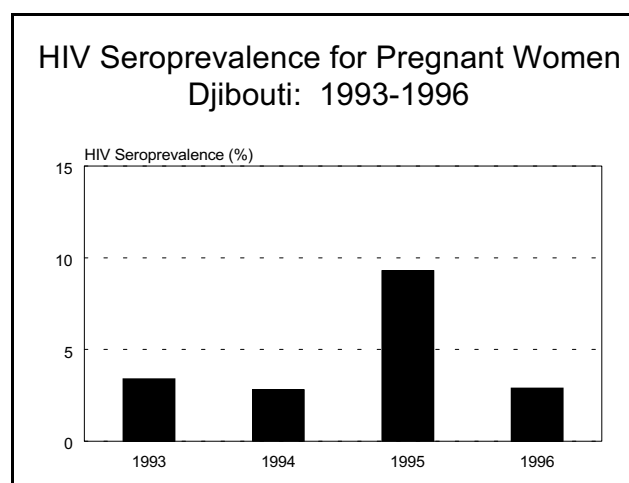
Estimated % of adults living with HIV/AIDS, end 1999	11.8 %		
Cumulative AIDS rate (per 1,000) as of 12/31/98	4.03		
Cumulative AIDS cases as of 12/31/98	1783		
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Reference Bureau, UNAIDS, World Health Organization.			

Epidemiological Data

Epidemic State: Generalized

There were ominous increases in HIV prevalence among pregnant women, prostitutes, and STD patients, in the capital, Djibouti, during the 1990s. The increase was very noticeable among street prostitutes.

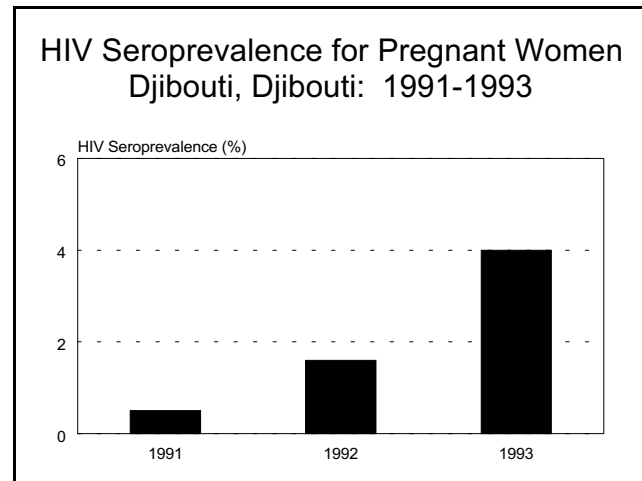
- The prevalence of HIV infection among pregnant women tested in Djibouti was stable between 1993 and 1996 after a sharp jump in 1995 to 9 percent. Three percent were infected during this time period.



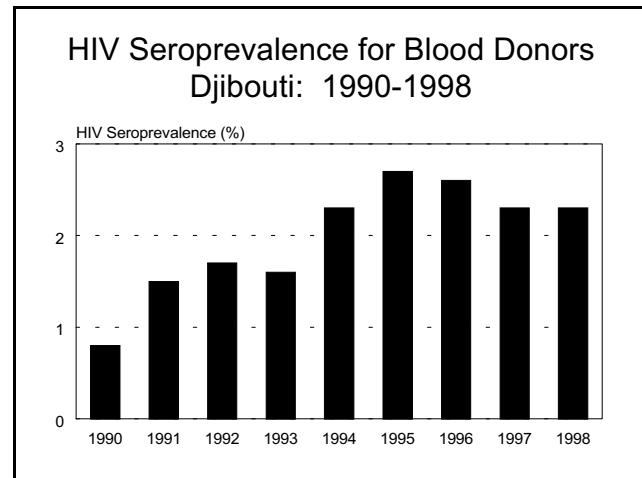
Source: International Programs Center, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, June 2000.

Djibouti

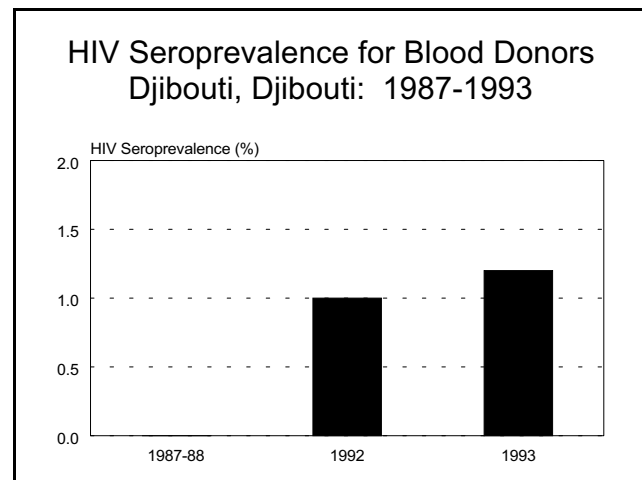
- HIV seroprevalence increased among pregnant women in the capital, Djibouti, in the early 1990s. In 1991, 0.5 percent were infected; in 1993, 4 percent were infected.



- The average prevalence rate among blood donors in Djibouti during the 1990s was 2 percent.

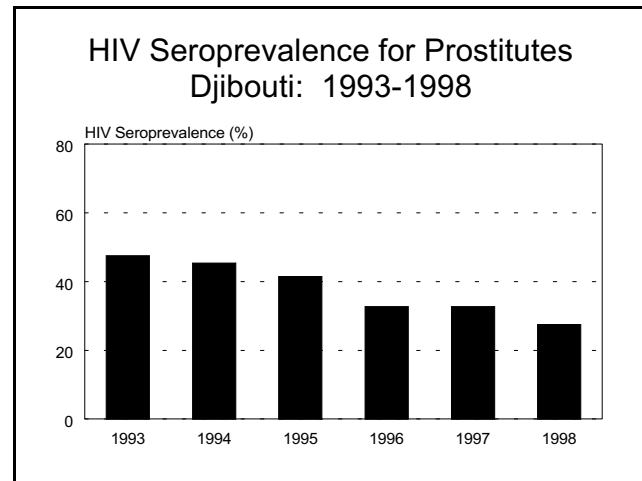


- There was no evidence of infection among blood donors in the capital in 1987-88. In 1993, 1 percent of blood donors tested were HIV positive.

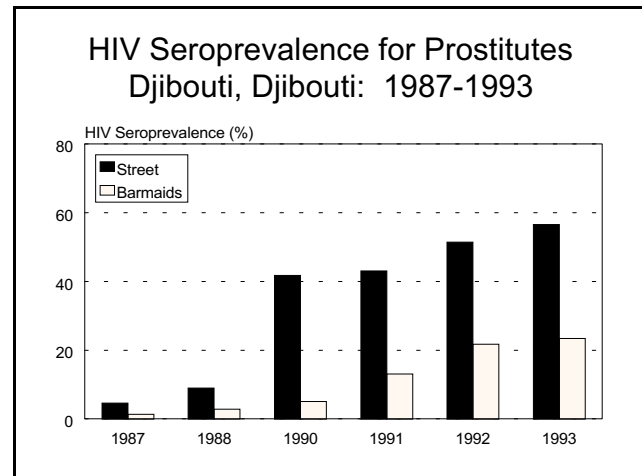


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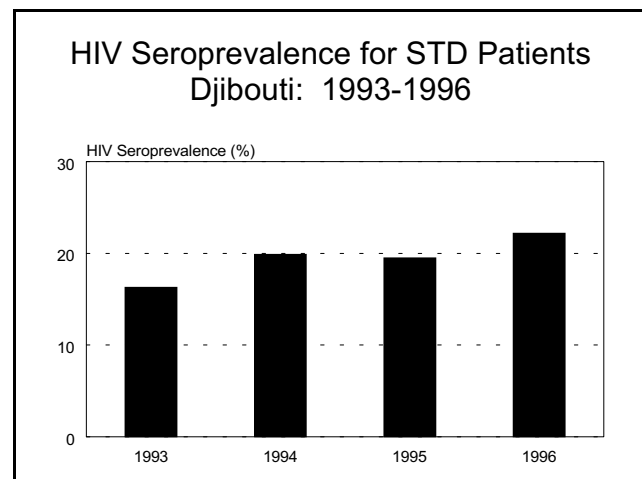
- Seroprevalence declined among prostitutes studied in a non-specified area of Djibouti between 1993 and 1998. In 1993, 48 percent were positive; in 1998, 28 percent tested positive. However, this data contradict trends seen among other high-risk groups, as shown below.



- Seroprevalence among both street prostitutes and barmaids increased dramatically between 1987 and 1993 in the capital. The increase was particularly pronounced among the former group. In 1987, 5 percent of street prostitutes were positive, 57 percent in 1993, a ten-fold increase in six years.

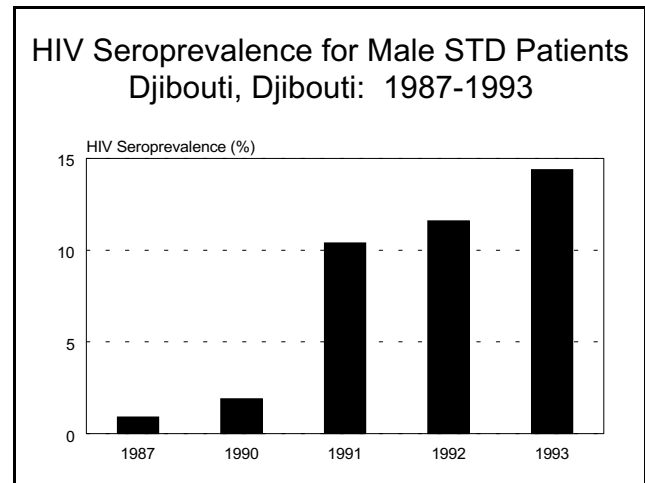


- Prevalence among STD patients increased between 1993 and 1996 in Djibouti. Sixteen and 22 percent, respectively, tested positive in 1993 and 1996.

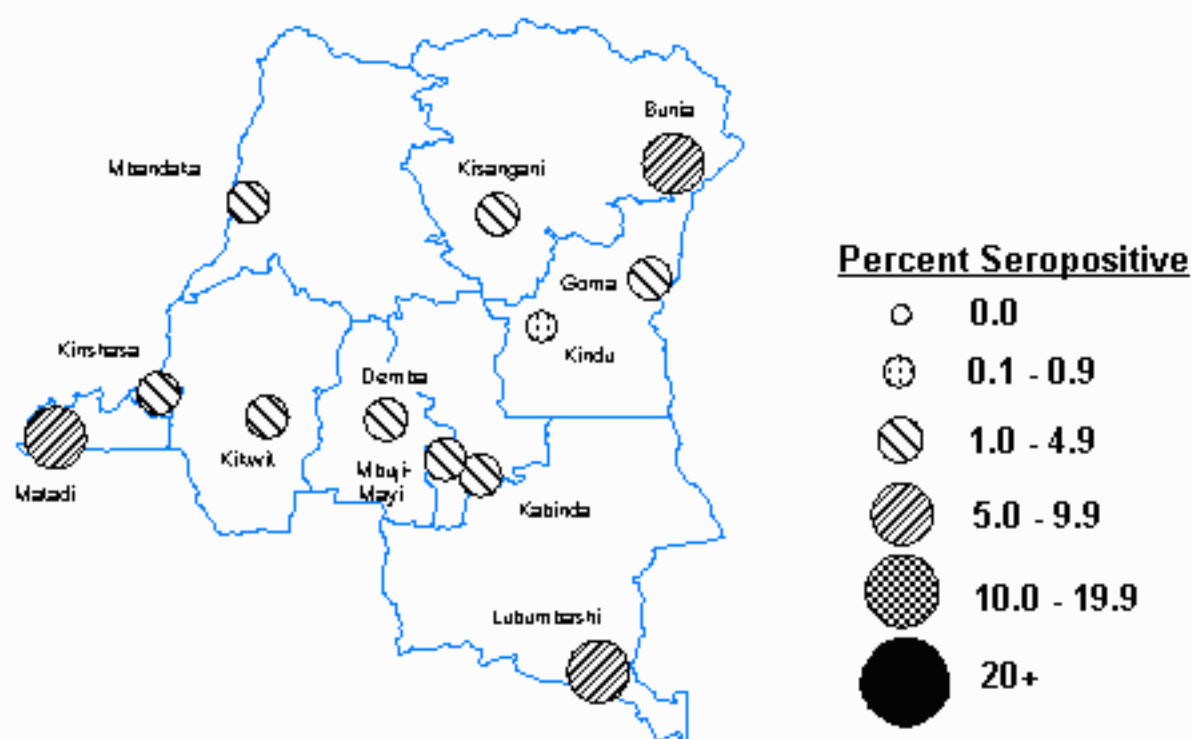


Djibouti

- Prevalence among male STD patients in the capital increased dramatically between 1987 and 1993. In 1987, slightly less than 1 percent were positive. In 1993, 14 percent tested positive.



Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for Pregnant Women Dem. Rep. of Congo: 1997 - 1999



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